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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1143)

Name of Candidate	Umaharathi Nookala		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	362399
Center	ORN	Date	13/7/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Concerns regarding the wide formulation and indiscreet application of discretionary powers of the Governor need closer attention. Discuss. **(150 words)** **(10)**

राज्यपाल की विवेकाधीन शक्तियों के व्यापक निरूपण एवं अविवेकपूर्ण अनुप्रयोग संबंधी चिंताओं के संदर्भ में सावधानीपूर्वक ध्यान केंद्रित करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The discretionary power of governor came under question in the recent karnataka elections-hung assembly.

As constitutional head of the state governor acts on the aid + advice of the state council of ministers except where he's allowed discretion.

> However whether a matter falls under discretion or not is up to governor to decide (art. 163) — Shows the width of discretion given.

The following discretionary powers are prone to misuse + therefore need attention :—

→ Power w.r.t bills (201) : There is no time limit to the bills reserved for presidential assent.

> Despite not being an elected representative, he can effectively undo the will of democratically elected.

→ power to recommend President's rule under art. 356 : Experience has shown that it is widely prone to misuse especially during difference of opinion between centre + state.

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- ~~sery~~.
- It has been used over 100 times since Independence
- Sarvai calls it an attack on federalism.

Role in a Hung assembly :- Dev unlike in case of Goa ⇒ Manipur, in Karnataka governor invited the single largest party to form the government.

> serious questions on governor's autonomy have been raised because the so invited party was also the party in power at centre.

What should be done:

→ Shield the governor's office from undue interference of centre.
- Security of tenure be provided
- Make appointment removal representative

→ People should have remedy against governor's excesses
- Impeachment process for removal.

Governor must remain true to his oath. SC has time and again said that governor's discretion is subject to Constitutionalism. Strictly adhering to various guidelines of Sarkaria commission → punchi commission will help reduce controversies → further the spirit of cooperative federalism.

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2. Explain the concept of subordinate legislation in India. Also discuss the mechanisms for their scrutiny and control. **(150 words)** **(10)**

भारत में अधीनस्थ विधान की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी संवीक्षा और नियंत्रण की क्रियाविधियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

subordinate legislation or delegated legislation means legislature outsourcing the lawmaking power to the executive. The legislature gives a skeletal framework of the law, while executive fills up the working details.

Why subordinate legislation

- Gives a degree of flexibility in administration - because these items can be changed without parliamentary amendment.
- Parliament meets for 70 days in a year → it cannot go into minute aspects of the law.
- parliament doesn't have the expertise in complex issues — AI, IoT etc.

Mechanisms for scrutiny & control

Legislative scrutiny → The committee of subordinate legislations look if the powers of ~~legislat~~ delegated legislation are misused.

Judicial scrutiny → judiciary can strike down these aspects of law if
- → They are ultra vires of constitution
- → If they go against the intent of primary law.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, we often see orders coming through delegated legislation contravening the original law.

Forex; banning of cow slaughter ~~case~~ under prevention of cruelty to animals act.

- The amended rules in this case were not put up for parliamentary approval.

Subordinate legislation is considered useful + legitimate world wide. However there is need to ensure proper legislative + judicial scrutiny so that executive doesn't escape accountability to parliament.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The crucial position accorded to the Speaker in Indian legislatures, makes it imperative to protect them from undue political pressures. Examine. **(150 words)** **(10)**

भारतीय विधान-मंडलों में अध्यक्ष को प्रदान की गई महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्थिति वस्तुतः उन्हें अनुचित राजनीतिक दबावों से सुरक्षित करना अनिवार्य बनाती है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Speaker is the head of the ~~state~~ lok sabha & its representative. It is an office of trust with wide powers to uphold the dignity of democracy.

Speaker
↓
Wide powers & responsibilities
↓
Independence & Impartiality becomes important

Crucial position of speaker can be assessed from the following:-

→ He is the sole authority to certify a money bill
> If misused it compromises the functioning of Rajyasabha - (Very relevant when ruling party lacks majority in Rs)

→ He decides disqualification on grounds of defection.
> If misused it adversely affects the freedom of speech & expression of legislature.
> Impartiality becomes important here

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ His acceptance is necessary for resignation to be valid
> He can prevent forced resignations & related malpractices

→ He can suspend unruly MPs — i.e. power in regard to disciplinary matters
> If misused the democratic space of opposition shrinks.

→ He is the final interpreter of constitutional rules of procedure with in the House.

However certain instances in the recent times raised questions.
> Passage of Aadhar bill as money bill & political interference there of.
> The convention of speaker resigning as MP not followed anymore.

In the light of above discussion, it is important to ensure independence & autonomy of speaker. The ruling party & opposition should understand the crucial role of speaker in democratic polity & enable him to function without political pressure.

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4. The Departmentally-Related Standing Committees have been referred to as mini-parliaments in India. Highlight their relevance in a democratic polity and discuss, with examples, how they improve the overall effectiveness of the Parliament. **(150 words)** **(10)**

विभागों से संबद्ध स्थायी समितियों (विभागीय स्थायी समितियों) को भारत में लघु-संसदों के रूप में संदर्भित किया गया है। लोकतांत्रिक राज्यव्यवस्था में उनकी प्रासंगिकता पर प्रकाश डालिए और उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए कि वे संसद की समग्र प्रभावकारिता में किस प्रकार वृद्धि करती हैं।

Departmentally related standing committees are constituted to support functioning of parliamentary democracy. They help parliament secure accountability better from executive.

Departmentally related standing committees DRSC

- Examine bills referred to them
- Examine the budget outlays of different departments
- Examine the implementation of select government programmes

Relevance of DRSC

→ Parliament barely meets for 70 days in a year → It is not possible to discuss all aspects in detail.
> DRSCs do this job

→ DRSC equip legislature to better secure accountability in a majority government

→ In multiparty dynamics DRSC provides a platform for consensus building.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ As issues to legislate get more complex day by day (AI, IOT, cyber security) ~~DRSC~~ expert opinion as well as public opinion can be taken through DRSC.

How do DRSCs improve effectiveness :—

→ It much easier for DRS with 30 members to go into details of an aspect than it is for 700 parliamentarians together.

→ The taken in expert opinion → also public opinion via townhall meeting — so that the law reflects the will of people.

→ DRSC are outside defection rules — so decisions not made on party lines

→ DRSC are outside public glare — no constituency pressure.

Thus the DRSC has been a fairly successful experiment in India. It can however be improved through :-

> Mandatory examination of bills
> lateral entry for experts with voting rights, as in Canada
> Transparency in regard to inputs received from experts → public.

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5. Explaining the rationale for setting up of tribunals in the dispensation of justice, enumerate the issues associated with their functioning in India. How can these issues be addressed? **(150 words)** **(10)**

न्याय वितरण हेतु अधिकरणों की स्थापना के औचित्य की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत में उनकी कार्य पद्धति से संबद्ध मुद्दों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इन मुद्दों को कैसे हल किया जा सकता है?

Tribunal is an administrative body established to discharge Quasi judicial duties. It is therefore neither a court nor an ~~admin~~ executive body, but some where between the two.

Rationale behind setting up of tribunals :-

→ To reduce the burden on judiciary, which has resulted in huge pendancy

→ To directly incorporate & subject specific professional/ technical expertise into judgement.
For example environmentalists in NGT

→ To provide speedy justice by using principles of natural justice rather than CrPc + IPc.

→ Adjudication in cases where strict application of law may not be appropriate
ex: water disputes tribunal.

→ welfare legislation — disputes about megre amount
Tribunals have been fairly successful with 94% disposal rate. However pendency remains. Beside, the following are the issues faced by tribunals

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Under administrative control of parent ministry — compromises independence

→ Fewer benches — access becomes problem
ex: NGT has only 4 regional benches

→ L chandra kumar case has allowed appeals to HC → SCs — appeals even in small cases defeat the purpose.

Measures to address these issues :—

- SC has recommended nodal ministry to take care of administrative needs of all tribunals
- Nodal agency to ~~take~~ undertake appointments in a transparent manner — to prevent, government political interference.
- Infrastructural needs should be met → case management be applied in tribunals as well.

Addressing these issues is important to prevent tribunalization of justice becoming trivialization of justice

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Examine the significance of Gram Sabhas, as mentioned in Article 243A of the Indian constitution, in the development process with special reference to Fifth Schedule areas. **(150 words)** **(10)**

पांचवीं अनुसूची के क्षेत्रों के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ विकास की प्रक्रिया में, भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 243A में वर्णित ग्राम सभाओं के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Gramsabha is the foundation of panchayati Raj or local self government in india. It consists of all persons whose names are enrolled in the electorate rolls for panchayat in a village.

Significance of Gramsabha in developmental process :-

Although the powers of Gram sabha vary from state to state, broadly, with 73rd constitutional amendment.

> Gram sabha approves the developmental plans before implementation by panchayat

> Identification of beneficiaries → monitoring of programme

> Social audit to provide continuous feed back

> Platform to mobilize + generate awareness
ex: LPG Panchayats to raise awareness about LPG usage.

Panchayat extention to scheduled areas (PESA) act makes Gram sabha the nucleus of all activities in 5th schedule areas.

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→ Ensures administration takes in accordance with traditional customs & practices

→ prevents exploitation of tribals, land alienation in the name of development

> for ex,

⇒ It regulates money lending, sale & purchase of land, sale of intoxicants.

The 73rd constitutional amendment has strengthened gram sabha to great extent. But grant of powers & responsibilities ~~is under~~ to GS is under the discretion of states, resulting in non uniformity across states.

Meghalaya has greatly strengthened the power of Gramsabha by making social audit mandatory & this sets an example for other states to follow.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The Rajya Sabha is merely a secondary house rather than a second house in the Indian Parliamentary system. Critically analyze the statement. Also, compare and contrast the position of the Rajya Sabha vis-à-vis the State legislative councils. **(150 words)** **(10)**

भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में राज्यसभा वस्तुतः दूसरा सदन होने के स्थान पर एक द्वितीयक सदन मात्र है। इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, राज्य विधान परिषदों के मुकाबले राज्यसभा की स्थिति की तुलना कीजिए और अंतर बताइए।

Unlike the state legislative council which is a secondary chamber, Rajsabha is a truly second chamber of parliament sharing ~~equal~~ powers with Loksabha in ordinary → extraordinary circumstances.

Rajsabha is not merely a secondary house because :-

RS

share equal powers with Loksabha

→ passage of ordinary bills, constitutional amendment bills

→ Approval of National emergency → state emergency

Has special → exclusive powers that even Loksabha doesn't

→ can authorise parliament to legislate on state subject (249)

→ can create All india services (312)

However RS enjoys less powers in case of

> Money bills

> securing accountability of executive for ex NCM cannot be passed in RS.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Despite not having equal powers in few instances, Rs acts as a revisory house → prevents hasty legislations

→ It ensures federal spirit in the constitution is not trampled with.

~~Difference between~~

Rajya sabha vis-a vis state legislative Councils

similarities

→ Both donot have a say in money bills

→ Both provide for membership to experts

Differences

→ Unlike in parliament, the state legislature assembly can override council's opinion even in ordinary bills

→ Council has no say in ratification of constitution amendment bills

clearly the constitution gave fewer powers to Council compared to Rs → therefore it acts as more of an advisory house rather than revisory house.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. A major shift is needed in the institutional framework of the Central Water Commission (CWC) and the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) to make water management more holistic and multidisciplinary. Discuss in the context of Mihir Shah Committee recommendations. **(150 words)**

(10)

जल प्रबंधन को अधिक समग्र और बहु-विषयक बनाने के लिए केंद्रीय जल आयोग (CWC) एवं केंद्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (CGWB) के संस्थागत ढाँचे में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। मिहिर शाह समिति की अनुशंसाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. On what grounds can a person be denied the right to contest elections to the Parliament in India? Will a lifetime ban on those convicted of heinous crimes address the problem of criminalization of politics? Discuss in light of recent judgments by the Supreme Court. **(150 words)** **(10)**

किसी व्यक्ति को भारत में संसद हेतु चुनाव लड़ने के अधिकार से किन आधारों पर वंचित किया जा सकता है? क्या जघन्य अपराधों के दोषी व्यक्तियों पर आजीवन प्रतिबंध से राजनीति के अपराधीकरण की समस्या हल होगी? सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए हाल के निर्णयों के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Criminalization of politics means antisocial elements entering electoral system, contesting elections + even holding public offices. The problem of criminalization of politics in India is highlighted by the fact that 34% of winners of 15th LS elections had criminal cases against them.

Disqualification grounds :-
under article 102,
→ lost citizenship
→ unsound mind
→ undischarged insolvent
→ holding office of profit
→ disqualified under any law made by parliament
Accordingly, RPA, 1951 — disqualifies persons convicted for crimes with sentences greater than 2 years
> The disqualification stands for 6 years after completion of jail term.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The SC has recently asked the stand of EC on imposing life time ban on convicted persons (heinous crimes).

> Life time ban may act as a deterrant, but it is against our system of jail for reformation.

> Further, people are too enough to vote for a person who has been to jail + served sentence.

Anyway, the important issues to be addressed are:-

→ Low conviction rate because of poor investigation + prosecution

→ Delayed trials

→ Scope for never ending appeals

→ Bringing political parties under RTI

Addressing these may act as better deterrant.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Directive Principles can be considered as even more important than the Fundamental Rights because they provide a positive thrust towards welfare. Examine. **(150 words)** **(10)**

निदेशक तत्वों को मूल अधिकारों से भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण माना जा सकता है क्योंकि निदेशक तत्व कल्याण की दिशा में एक सकारात्मक प्रेरणा प्रदान करते हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. In light of demands for replacement of the FPTP (First Past the Post) system with other alternatives, compare the merits and enumerate the challenges associated with replacing the current system. **(250 words)** **(15)**

FPTP (फर्स्ट पास्ट द पोस्ट) प्रणाली को अन्य विकल्पों से प्रतिस्थापित किए जाने की मांगों के प्रकाश में, वर्तमान प्रणाली के लाभों से तुलना करते हुए इसे प्रतिस्थापित करने से संबंधित चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

First past the post (FPTP) refers to an electoral system where in a constituency candidate with the maximum votes wins. Recently various political parties told a parliamentary panel to replace FPTP.

Why has there been a demand to replace FPTP?

→ The will of the people is not well represented through the popularity of votes. For ex,

2014 elections	vote share	seat share
BJP	31%	52%
BSP	4%	0

→ In the above example 69% of voters who didn't ~~vote~~ ~~of~~ want BJP ~~com~~ have to accept BJP coming to power as a majority government.

Why did we choose FPTP in the first place?

FPTP → simplicity
FPTP → familiary with the electorate
FPTP → relatively stable governments

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Advantages offered by alternatives

PR (Proportional representation)

→ Voters vote for political parties & parties get represented as per their vote share

→ vote share gets exactly reflected as seat share

→ Diverse groups + political parties get represented

→ It makes power sharing visible.

Mixed system

→ It is a combination of FPTP and PR – some seats filled through FPTP + others through PR

→ It has dual benefits, ensures stability & also well representation of political parties

Challenges in replacing FPTP :-

→ Low public awareness about alternatives

→ Complex procedures of PR may adversely affect the Voter ~~share~~ turnout.

→ PR may worsen the existing vote bank political + encourages divisions on various lines

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In the era of multiparty dynamics, the way forward should be slowly moving away from FPTP and adopting mixed system to ~~give~~ ~~dec~~ ensure due representation of diverse groups & communities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Despite long-term recognition of the problem of pendency of cases in the courts, limited progress has been made in reducing their number. What are the possible reasons for such a scenario? Suggest a framework of measures that can be taken to address this issue. **(250 words)** **(15)**

न्यायालयों में मुकदमों के लंबित रहने की समस्या की बहुत समय से पहचान होने के बाद भी इनकी संख्या को कम करने की दिशा में सीमित प्रगति ही हो पाई है। ऐसे परिदृश्य के लिए संभावित कारण क्या हैं? इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए विभिन्न उपायों की एक रूपरेखा का सुझाव दीजिए।

~~The~~ the past few years the issue of pendency has taken centre stage in deliberations between centre and judiciary. And yet about 3cr cases continue to be in pending before various courts of the country.

Why hasn't there been much progress :—

→ The main issue of lack of adequate number of judges remains unsolved
> 27% of posts are vacant at subordinate judge level
> 30% vacancy at the judge level
> The MoP for appointment of SC & HC judges hasn't been finalised yet

→ Poor action by government : The largest litigant
> Nothing effective has been done to reduce compulsive litigation from government side
> Legal information & management briefing system (LIMBS) to check pendency in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

government departments hasn't picked up.

> National ~~tag~~ litigation policy, 2010 not well implemented.

→ National judicial accountability → standards bill hasn't been passed

→ Appeals from fast track courts end up at HCs – defeating the purpose.

→ Despite agreeing in theory with AIJS (All india judicial service) it hasn't been implemented

↳ It would help streamline the process of appointment of district judges – which in turn would make appointments quicker.

→ Integrated case management system hasn't yet been implemented at subordinate judiciary.

what measures can be taken?

→ Besides addressing the above glaring supply → demand issues, the productivity of courts have to be improved

> implenting recommendation of Law Commission

→ Strict guidelines for adjournment

→ Clearer judgement to prevent further litigation

→ curtailing long vacation of ~~pro~~ higher judiciary

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> NITI Aayog has proposed judicial performance index to track the pendency at lower courts.

> judicial accountability & standards bill should include the pendancy issue

> Use of ICT and capacity building at lower courts where the maximum pendancy lies

Reducing pendency is important to maintain constitutional democracy, rule of law, stability & security. India's progress depends on effective judiciary which provides justice in time. After all, justice delayed is justice denied.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Despite the phrase 'due process of law' not being mentioned in the Constitution, the Supreme Court, over the years, has adopted the doctrines of 'procedural due process' and 'substantive due process' into Indian constitutional law. Comment. **(250 words)** **(15)**

संविधान में 'विधि की सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' पद का उल्लेख नहीं होने के बावजूद, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने विगत वर्षों में भारतीय संवैधानिक कानून में 'प्रक्रियात्मक सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' और 'सारवान सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' का सिद्धांत अपनाया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Due process of law is a concept that tests the fairness reasonableness of law, while procedure established by law assumes good sense of legislature.

Although Indian constitution explicitly provides for procedure established by law (u/a 21), Indian judiciary has effectively incorporated the essence of due process into Indian constitution.

Procedure established by law v/s Due process of law

Procedure established by law:
→ Does a law exist?
→ Was it enacted by competent authority?
→ Did the executive follow the procedures mentioned under law?

Due process of law:
Is the law fair? → Substantive due process
Are the procedures under law fair? → procedural due process

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ In Maneka Gandhi case, SC said that law or procedure ~~arise~~ taking away life + liberty must be fair + reasonable

→ In selvi v/s state of karnataka (2010) the court said that compelling for Narco analysis is violative of right to privacy (21) + right against self incrimination (20)

> effectively it struck down a law having substantative due process

→ In R. Gandhi v/s UOI, supreme court faulted the procedure in ~~establishment~~ law establishing National company law tribunal.

> citing that appointment procedures are violative of "independence of judiciary", it used procedural due process

→ In 2014 SC struck down 99th C.A establishing NJAC because it was violative of doctrine of judicial supremacy in judicial appointment process

> effectively striking down using substantative due process

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However recently Rajabala v/s UOI case the court argued against due process usage in Indian constitution.

Nevertheless, this dynamic approach of judiciary has helped criminal justice system — better safeguard, strictor procedures of arrest, right against solitary confinem etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Can we say that cooperative federalism in India has strengthened in the post-liberalisation era? Give reasons in support of your answer. **(250 words)** **(15)**

क्या हम कह सकते हैं कि भारत में उत्तर-उदारीकरण युग में सहकारी संघवाद सुदृढ़ हुआ है? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Cooperative federalism means centre + state working with a common purpose i.e., achieving national goals, by reducing friction and increasing cooperation. The nature of federalism has taken various turns since independence.

Cooperative federalism has strengthened post liberalization because :—

→ Economic liberalization → centre flushed with funds
↓
Eager to share funds with states → Cooperative federalism

→ Post 1990s has been an era of coalition parties where regional parties are having large voice in nation policies

→ Reviving of Interstate council in 1990' helped as a platform for discussion on complex items without either having to surrender their jurisdiction

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Addition of languages into 8th schedule — Bodi, Maithili, Santhali, Dogra in 2003.

→ The 73rd + 74th constitutional amendments have taken the cooperation to next level - central govt, state govt + local governments cooperate.

→ Increasing devolution of taxes by Finance commission

	1st FC	14th FC
% of devolution	10%	42%

→ Replacing planning commission with NITI aayog.
↳ Replaced top down planning with idea of states as equal partners in developmental goals.

→ The enactment + implementation of GST has been successful because of 'GST Council' which provided a platform for centre state cooperation.

Increasing complex issue such as terrorism, Climate change, cyber security are only increasing the need + demand for cooperation between centre + states.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

To further strengthen cooperative federalism there should be efforts at

→ quickly disposing bills reserved for president

→ Create involvement of states while signing international agreements

→ Extreme caution in utilizing article 356 – president's rule.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Faulty regulatory policies can have a severe adverse effect on the efficient interplay of market forces and end up harming public interest. Examine in the context of systemic issues pertaining toregulatory environment in India. **(250 words)** **(15)**

दोषपूर्ण नियामकीय नीतियों का बाजार बलों की कुशल अंतःक्रिया पर गंभीर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ सकता है और सार्वजनिक हित की क्षति हो सकती है। भारत में नियामकीय वातावरण से संबंधित प्रणालीगत मुद्दों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Mention the constitutional provisions to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the UPSC. Further, assess the limitations of UPSC in effectively performing its role as the 'watchdog of merit system' in India as envisioned by the Constitution. **(250 words)**

(15)

UPSC की स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष कार्य पद्धति को सुरक्षित रखने और सुनिश्चित करने हेतु संवैधानिक प्रावधानों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, संविधान द्वारा प्रकल्पित 'योग्यता प्रणाली के संरक्षक' के रूप में अपनी भूमिका को प्रभावी रूप से निष्पादित करने में UPSC की सीमाओं का आकलन कीजिए।

UPSC is the central recruiting agency of centre. The Constitution envisions its role as watch dog of merit system in india, thereby providing safeguards to ensure independence & impartiality.

Constitutional safeguards for UPSC

→ The members of UPSC can be removed only by president and only on the grounds mentioned in the constitution.
- → Misbehaviour (well defined)
- → incapacity
- → undischarged insolvent
- → paid employment outside state

→ The service conditions of members can't be reduced to their disadvantage.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ The members are not eligible for any other office under government after their tenure.

(→ members can be appointed as chairs of the commission after their tenure)

Limitations or Challenges faced by UPSC

→ ~~These are mand~~

→ It is mandatory to consult UPSC on specific matters for ex-disciplinary matters. However, the role of central vigilance commission has undermined UPSC to some extent.

→ Use of extra constitutional devices by government

> Appointing/recruiting on ad hoc basis + later asking UPSC to regularize them.

> Retrospectively changing qualification

> Delayed reporting.

↳ The government has to give explanation to legislature wherever it rejects recommendation of the commission.

↳ By delaying reporting government is escaping legislature oversight.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The SC has clearly said that these extraconstitutional measures are unconstitution + void. The legislature must demand reporting in time. &

The government must understand the importance of UPSC in maintaining standards of administration & allow it function without undue influence.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Identify the key issues relating to electoral funding in India. How far can the idea of State Funding of Elections address these issues? **(250 words)**

(15)

भारत में चुनावी वित्तपोषण से संबंधित प्रमुख मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। राज्य द्वारा चुनावों के वित्तपोषण का विचार किस हद तक इन मुद्दों को हल कर सकता है ?

State funding of elections was first proposed by Dinesh Goswami committee in 1990 as a solution to address the malpractices in electoral funding.

Issues with electoral funding in india :—

Lack of transparency
- According to data of ADR, about 70% of the income of political parties came from unknown sources
- political parties refuse to come under RTI

Vested corporate ~~unofeo~~ interests
- out of the known sources of income of parties, 80% came from corporate donation.
- The Law commission report highlights the lobbying happening because of corporate donation
- The recent amendments to finance act, FCRA further increase scope for private contributions.

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Lack of level playing field → Parties in power have access to greater avenues to garner funds.

The proposed electoral bonds ~~and~~ is a good beginning to reduce unaccounted money in elections

State funding of elections as solution :-

State funding of election means government gives funds to candidates/parties ~~to~~ contesting election.

No scope for vested corporate interests ← state funding → Reduces unaccounted money in elections

↓

level playing field to some extent

The electoral laws → other matters bills proposed partial state funding. However Election Commission argues that partial funding doesn't solve the problem.

Complete state funding + banning contributions from elsewhere can be the way forward.

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The necessary cost should be met through separate electoral fund.

Having said that, state funding alone cannot bring total reforms. We need to direct efforts also at decriminalization of politics, bringing political parties under RTI, raising general awareness of the electorate.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. The Constitution of India mentions the Doctrine of Separation of Powers only in passing, yet it holds a unique status in the structural framework of the Indian polity. Discuss. **(250 words)** **(15)**

भारतीय संविधान शक्तियों के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत का केवल संक्षिप्त उल्लेख करता है, फिर भी यह भारतीय राज्यव्यवस्था के संरचनात्मक ढाँचे में एक अद्वितीय स्थान रखता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Separation of powers means dividing state power among its three organs — Legislature, executive & judiciary. The idea is to prevent state power from becomming despotic.

Separation of powers in Indian constitution :—
SOP

Indian constitution embraces SOP in an implied manner without any explicit codification. However there are provisions which ensure SOP.

> State shall keep judiciary separate from executive (u/a 50)
> The judicial conduct of judges cannot be discussed in the legislature (u/a 121)
> The legislative proceedings cannot be questioned in any court (u/a 122)
> president & governor are not answerable to any court in discharge of their official duties

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, the SOP is by no means watertight and Indian polity has evolved a system of checks & balances to ensure no organ becomes despotic.

No watertight separation

Executive & legislature	Legislature & judiciary	Judiciary & executive.
• Executive is drawn from legislature	• Legislature can impeach judges	• Executive appoints higher judiciary
• Subordinate legislation by executive	• Judges review legislations	

→ The Supreme Court in Keshavananda Bharti case declared that separation of powers is part of Basic Structure of constitution.

→ In Indira Gandhi V/s Raj Narain, the court said that legislature cannot overturn a judicial verdict by way of constitutional amendment.
> Only courts can review their judgements
→ this is a feature of SOP.

However, to support the validity/legitimacy of SOP these emerged checks & balances

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Checks & balances

To prevent other organs from becoming totalitarian

ex: SC laid down basic structure doctrine

To prompt other organs towards doing justice to their roles

Court guidelines in Visaka case prompted government to enact Sexual harrassment law.

Thus indian polity has evolved a healthy trend of respecting the powers & responsibilities of different organs, while at the same time having in place checks & balances.

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19. Highlight the extent of President's powers under Article 352. Comment on the judicial scrutiny of proclamation and the exercise of executive powers under National Emergency. How is this power different from the one bestowed under Article 356? **(250 words)** **(15)**

अनुच्छेद 352 के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रपति की शक्तियों की सीमा पर प्रकाश डालिए। राष्ट्रीय आपात की उद्घोषणा की न्यायिक समीक्षा तथा आपातकाल के दौरान कार्यकारी शक्तियों के प्रयोग पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। यह शक्ति अनुच्छेद 356 के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त शक्ति से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

Article 352 deals with the proclamation of emergency by president. Emergency refers to a situation where the security of the state is threatened by war, external aggression or armed rebellion.

Powers of president under 352 :—

→ President can revoke the emergency any time

→ president can modify centre-state financial relations

→ president can suspend enforcement of FRs except 20, 21.

Judicial scrutiny

In Minerva mills case (1980) the SC said that proclamation + exercise of executive powers under 352 are subject to judicial review.

> But it would be limited judicial review to check

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- whether there was presidential satisfaction
- whether presidential satisfaction was based on relevant data/information.

> only laws related to emergency cannot be questioned on grounds of 19, and other FRs (except 20, 21) and not any law.

Power of president under 356 :-

> unlike in the case of 352, the president here dissmisses state council of ministers → assumes the executive power.

> He can suspends or dissolves state legislative assembly (SLA) → hands the power to parliament.

- SLA is neither suspended nor dissolved in case of National emergency.

> He can take any other necessary steps he may deem fit
for ex, suspension of local bodies

> He authorises expenditure from CFI when parliament is not in session.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus powers of president under 356 are wider than 352, so that he can effectively ensure that the governance in state can take place according to the constitutional provisions

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Fiscal transfers from the Centre to States are critical in India. In this context, explain the rationale of both general and specific purpose fiscal transfers. Also highlight the problems witnessed in the design and implementation of specific purpose transfers. **(250 words)** **(15)**

भारत में केंद्र से राज्यों को राजकोषीय अंतरण अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण हैं। इस संदर्भ में, सामान्य और विशिष्ट प्रयोजन वाले राजकोषीय अंतरणों के औचित्य की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, विशिष्ट प्रयोजन वाले अंतरणों की अभिकल्पना और कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली समस्याओं प्रकाश डालिए।

Legislative & executive authority of states make no sense if its economic viability is not ensured. In this context fiscal transfers from centre to state become important.

Rationale behind fiscal transfers from centre to states

Because states revenue from taxation + other sources is not enough to provide all public services at good quality.

For ex, No state alone can manage finance for Metro rails.

Because not all state can raise tax revenue equally + efficiently.

⇓

Non uniform quality of public services

⇓

Therefore ~~state~~ Centre support is needed in the form of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

General purpose transfers

→ Given to all states without any condition per say

For ex, a share from Central taxes

Specific purpose transfers

→ Given to some or all states but for specific purposes

→ For ex, statutory grants for welfare of STs under 275

→ North east region gets higher funds in centrally sponsored schemes.

Issues in specific purpose transfers:—

→ Not outcome indexed — simply increasing amounts year after year may not ensure changes at ground level

→ No flexibility because of rigid ~~scheme~~ specificity even with in a single scheme.

→ Mismanagement

scientifically determined amounts, outcome indexation, appropriate flexibility, better management will ensure that tax payers money is not wasted → the quality of public service improves.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

30 JUL 2018

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1147)

Name of Candidate	Umakarathi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	362399
Center	ORN	Date 30-july-2018	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Highlighting the issues faced in BOT and EPC models of infrastructure investment, explain how HAM can address these. **(150 words) 10**

अवसंरचना निवेश के BOT एवं EPC मॉडल के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए व्याख्या कीजिए कि HAM इनका किस प्रकार समाधान कर सकता है।

Build operate transfer (BOT) and Engineering procurement construction (EPC) are two commonly used investment models in public private partnership.

PPP models

BOT

→ The private party (concessionaire) designs, arranges finances, constructs, the project

→ operates the project to recover costs through tolls.

→ After a stipulated period, the project is transferred to the government

EPC

→ The private party is responsible only for Engineering + construction.

→ Government pays upfront cost

→ It is like a common contract.

Issues with BOT

→ The entire financial risk is borne by the private party. (Difficult to arrange finances in NPA crisis ~~environment~~)

→ private party faces difficulty in getting clearances.

> Government can do this job better

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ The cost may or may not be recovered through tolls in the given period
→ So the private parties are not interested

Issues with EPC

→ High upfront cost for the government
→ private party has no stake — not disincentivised against bad performs.

HAM in place of BOT and EPC

HAM addresses the limitations of both BOT and EPC.

→ In HAM only 40% of cost is paid upfront (as in EPC)
→ The rest 60% is paid on an annuity basis after the completion of projects.
> The amount to be paid is determined by future profit projections & therefore the private party has incentive to do a better job
→ Government can finance more than one project at a time rather than pour all funds in one project.

In the environment of investment slowdown it is important to revive PPP through innovative models like HAM.

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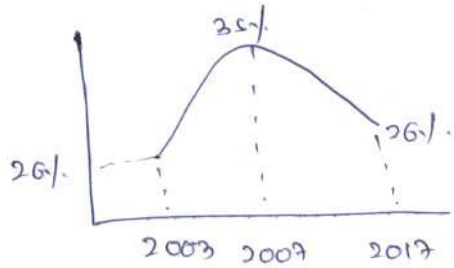
2. The investment rate in India has gradually declined after a historic high in the mid 2000s. Examine the reasons behind this trend. Discuss the steps required to revive investment for a sustained growth. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निवेश दर, 21वीं सदी के प्रथम दशक के मध्य में एक ऐतिहासिक उछाल के उपरांत निरंतर घटती रही है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे निहित कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। निरंतर वृद्धि हेतु निवेश को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Investment or gross capital formation is an important channel for economic growth of a country. Investment rate in India has seen a sharp decline since mid 2000s due to various reasons, thereby necessitating targeted efforts to revive investment

GCF/GDP



Bulk of fall came from private investment

Reasons for investment slowdown

→ Global economic slowdown due to 2008 crisis

→ Twin balance sheet problem of Indian economy

→ No remarkable progress on ease of doing business.

→ Bank frauds and corporate frauds eroding investor confidence

→ High interest rates to control inflation

→ Similar fall in savings.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps required to revive investment

→ Faster recognition of stressed assets with banks

→ Sticking to timelines of IBC – while also not ignoring recovery aspect

→ Faster clearances to project – compulsive litigation by bureaucracy must be avoided

→ improving infrastructure + logistics in the economy
> Granting infrastructure status to logistics is a timely action.

→ Leverage NBFC to better channelize small savings into investments.

→ REIT (real estate investment funds) and infrastructure investment funds be given attractive tax exemptions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The measurement of the extent of formal sector and formal employment is yet an unsettled matter in our economy. Comment. Also, mention the steps which the government has taken to improve its extent.

(150 words) 10

औपचारिक क्षेत्रक और औपचारिक रोजगार के विस्तार का मापन हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में अभी भी एक अनसुलझा मामला है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके विस्तार में सुधार हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. In the context of major challenges that have restricted industrial growth, there is need for a new industrial policy to enable the industry to fulfill its role as the engine of growth and shoulder the responsibility of adding more value and jobs. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

औद्योगिक संवृद्धि को बाधित करने वाली प्रमुख चुनौतियों के संदर्भ में, उद्योग को संवृद्धि के वाहक के रूप में अपनी भूमिका के निर्वहन एवं अधिक मूल्यवर्धन और रोजगार में वृद्धि का उत्तरदायित्व संभालने में सक्षम बनाने हेतु एक नई औद्योगिक नीति की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Unlike all major economies, India has not seen a transition from agriculture to industry before transitioning to services sector. Skipping of industry phase has had serious implications for Indian economy.

Agriculture ~~industry~~ services

⇓

Implication

→ The large agricultural surplus labour could not be absorbed

→ Shortage of formal jobs

To address the issue New industrial policy was launched in 1991. However, despite efforts industrial growth struggles because

→ The reservation, licensing policy prior to 1991 continues to impact efficiency of Indian industry

→ Lack of ease of doing business

- → Ease of entry – 21 procedures to start a business
- → Ease of exit – lack of comprehensive exit law for varying
- → Time bound clearances

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ High logistics cost — 13% of GDP in India compared to 8% in Germany & 9% in USA

→ Banks unable to extend fresh credit due to NPA crisis.

→ Rigid input policies — land and labour

These factors are preventing industrial growth which has potential to ensure formal employment and balanced regional development.

In this light draft new industrial policy has be brought in 2017, with objective to increase employment by creating jobs and raise living standards of people. It includes measures for

→ improving ease of doing business
→ increasing investment in infrastructure & logistics
→ attracting FDI
→ easing labour laws to prevent informalization

Further NITI aayog's land leasing law, Odisha's land bank project are worth exploring to ease out land acquisition — one of the major hurdles in industrial growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Providing social security, especially to those working in unorganised sector, is an important requirement to achieve the goal of inclusive growth. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करना, विशेषकर उन लोगों को जो असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत हैं, समावेशी विकास के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to NSSO (2011-12), about 80% of employment in india occurs in unorganised sector. However, employment in unorganised sector is characterised by low wages, lack of social security – medical benefits, pension, maternity leave, etc, which seriously impacts wellbeing of workforce.

Why is social security need in unorganised sector?

→ Unorganised sector workforce includes – small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, rural artisans, women – all of whom are generally from socially and economically backward section.

→ lack of social security has strong correlation with poverty.
> in absence of medical benefits → high out of pocket expenditure pushes people into poverty.

→ Lack of paid maternity leave – child birth may lead to unemployment of women

→ The potential of a worker is not fully utilized in absence of social security

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In the light of above importance, government has taken up many initiatives to provide social security — Atal pension yojana, Rashtriya Swasth Bima yojana, Pradhan mantri Swabsho Bima yojana, Janani Suraksha yojana etc.

Further efforts should be directed at better implementation (overlapp with state schemes), generating awareness, exploring the possibility of Universal basic income as suggested by Economic Survey (2016-17)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Assigning infrastructure status to the logistics industry is a good first move, but there are several other problems related to this sector that need to be addressed. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

लॉजिस्टिक्स (संभार-तंत्र) उद्योग को अवसंरचना का दर्जा देना एक अच्छी आरंभिक पहल है, लेकिन इस क्षेत्रक से जुड़ी अन्य कई समस्याएं हैं जिनसे निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

logistics sector includes processes that take place between production and consumption. It includes storage, packing, transport, flow of information etc. The logistics cost in india is comparatively high (13% of GDP), adversely affecting india's competitiveness.

In the above light recently infrastructure status has been awarded to logistics industry. It's a good first move because:-

→ logistics sector can now avail cheaper + long duration credit at ease

→ can tap external commercial borrowings to finance its needs.

This move greatly helps the sector improve in terms of investment needs. However, there are several other problems that need to be tackled

→ The industry is largely unorganised + fragmented

→ unfavourable modal mix (60% road + 40% rail)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ specific challenges

- Rail → irrational tariff structure (freight > passenger)
- Road → Multiple checkpoints
- Ports → High TOT time

→ lack of skilled manpower

→ low adoption of technology – like FASTags, online tracking of consignment etc.

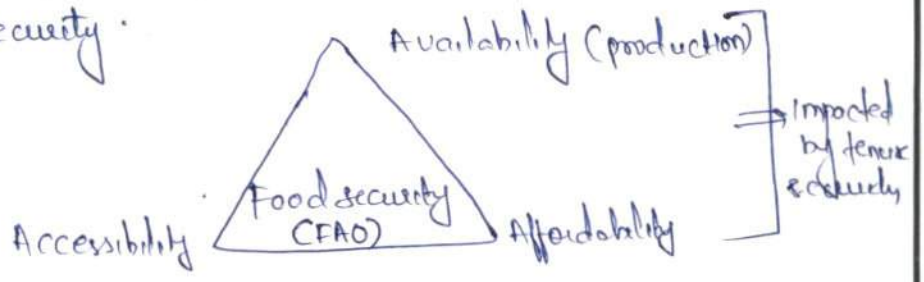
Adoption of e-way bill, impetus to logistic parks are efforts in right direction. Effective implementation of GST would bring more logistic enterprises under formal sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

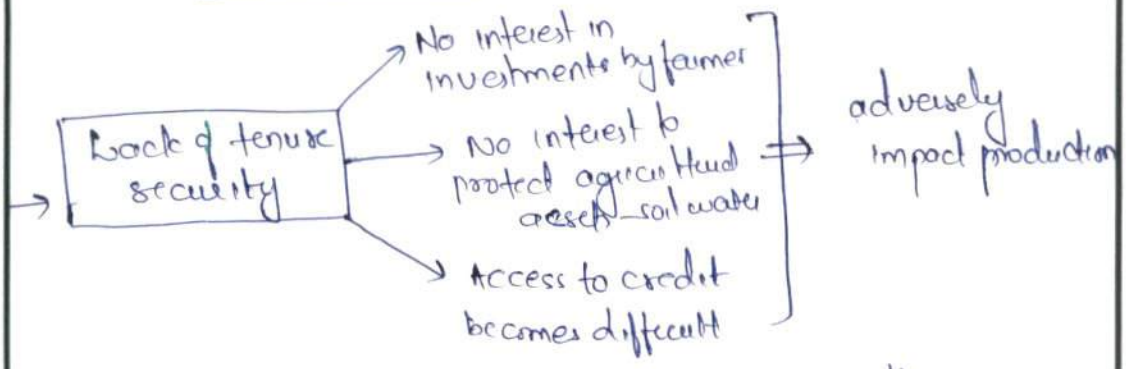
7. In view of the direct link between tenure security and food security, there is need for a conducive legal framework for land rights in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

पट्टे की सुरक्षा और खाद्य सुरक्षा के बीच प्रत्यक्ष संबंध को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में भूमि अधिकारों के लिए एक हितकर कानूनी ढांचे की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Agricultural production and productivity rarely depend on natural factors alone. Institutional factors — land ~~sefo~~ ownership, tenure security have equal or even more bearing — thereby impacting food security.



How does tenure security impact food production & affordability



→ Indian agriculture is largely subsistence agriculture. Arbitrary eviction from land ~~hinde~~ means farmers can't afford food any more.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~Therefore we~~

However the status of tenure security in india is unsatisfactory.

lack of conclusive land records + huge demand for land ⇒ informal tenure agreements continue unabated

⇓

exploitation of farmer + loss of agricultural productivity

Therefore we need a strong legal frame work to ensure tenure security. NITI aayog's model land leasing law rightly focuses on balancing owner's and farmer's interest. It also prepares availability of credit by pledging future harvest.

~~F~~ Bhumi project of karnataka is an example worth emulating as far as agricultural land leasing is concerned

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Minimum Support Price (MSP) of crops is a short term solution for agricultural distress which creates long term problems. Examine. Suggest measures to overcome the the limitations of the MSP regime.

(150 words) 10

फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) कृषि संकट का एक अल्पकालिक समाधान है जो दीर्घकालीन समस्याएं पैदा करता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। MSP व्यवस्था की कमियों से निजात पाने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

Msp is the minimum guaranteed price offered by government for farmer's produce. The idea is to avoid losses for the farmers.

How is Msp a short term solution?

→ It sets a floor price for farmer
→ It is insurance against post harvest market risks
→ But can incentivise production crops which are in shortage
→ It makes farmer take agricultural decisions – what to grow, when to grow easily.
→ Msp led procurement to ensure food availability through PDS.

Why does Msp create long term problems?

→ May skew the cropping pattern in favour of certain crops for ex:- Rice + wheat in punjab → Haryana

→ Distorts market mechanisms

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Not in line with WTO norms

How to overcome these issue?

→ Design MSP as per agroclimatic regionalization.
ex: Higher MSP for oilseeds + pulses in dry areas

→ Price deficiency payments (M.P's Bhuvantar Yojana)

→ Investmen support scheme rather than MSP
ex: Rythu bandhu scheme of Telangana.

Further, the fundamental problems of lack of quality inputs, irrigation, market access, post harvest management needs to addressed to solve agrarian distress holistically

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. With women playing an increasingly significant role in the Indian agriculture sector, gender specific interventions can be the key to improving agricultural productivity. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय कृषि क्षेत्रक में महिलाओं की बढ़ती भूमिका को ध्यान में रखते हुए, कृषि उत्पादकता में सुधार लाने के लिए लिंग विशिष्ट हस्तक्षेप महत्वपूर्ण हो सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Economic survey (2017-18) points out that with increasing number of men migrating from rural to urban areas, there is increasing feminization of agriculture taking place ← thereby necessitating gender specific interventions to address agricultural distress in the economy.

Why do we need gender specific interventions?

→ Women constitute 30% of cultivators and 50% of labourers
→ yet only 12% hold land titles.
> Access to credit becomes difficult
> more vulnerable to tenur security related exploitation

→ Women not integrated in extension services

→ Agricultural machinery not made ~~created~~ keeping women's body in mind

→ Women lack representation in agricultural societies and voice at PRI

The above factors are negatively impacting productivity of agriculture.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The Economic survey calls for a transformative inclusive agricultural policy.

Globally there is empirical evidence that women play an important role in ensuring food security & conservation of biodiversity. Therefore it is important that women be provided access to land, credit, inputs, training, education so that they can fully utilize their potential towards agriculture.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Enumerating the factors that determine a nation's energy-mix, comment on the need for having a diversified fuel basket for meeting India's future energy demands. **(150 words) 10**

किसी राष्ट्र के ऊर्जा-समिश्र (एनर्जी-मिक्स) को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, भारत की भावी ऊर्जा मांगों को पूरा करने हेतु एक विविधिकृत फ्यूल बास्केट के होने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Energy mix of a nation refers to specific combination of energy resources used to meet ~~ene~~ its energy demands.
A diverse energy mix is good for energy security of a country

Factors determining energy mix

→ Domestic availability of energy resources and the options to import

→ Technology quotient to harness available domestic resources
For example India has plenty of solar + wind resources but due to technology issues they contribute ten than 10% each.

→ The activities energy is needed for.
For example transport sector is heavily dependent on Crude oil

→ climate concerns.
post paris climate deal countries are trying to increase renewable in their basket.

→ Favourable trade agreements with countries

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ New discoveries may change the mix from time to time
ex: Shale gas discovery in USA

India's need to diversify

→ currently, India's energy mix highly skewed towards non renewables. (Coal – 60%)

> The future energy consumption needs are only going to increase. Still depending on coal is against our Climate commitments

> Technology has brought down cost of renewable energy
> So we should increase its share from current 16%.

> To become self reliant in complicated geopolitics condition
> Harnessing India's own renewable energy

Decentralization of energy provides great prospects for India to diversify its energy mix. Further it also offers environmental, economical, social benefits.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Highlight the importance of MSME sector in India's economy. Also, identifying the challenges, suggest some policy recommendations to ensure their sustenance and competitive growth. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में MSME क्षेत्रक के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, चुनौतियों की पहचान करते हुए उन्हें संपोषित करने और उनके प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक वृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कुछ नीतिगत अनुशंसाओं का सुझाव दीजिए।

MSME abbreviation for micro, small and medium enterprises are ~~pillars~~ of developed and developing economies, and are rightly termed as ~~pillar~~ engines of economic development of India

Importance of MSME sector in India's economy

→ Employment generation — second largest employment generator after agriculture

→ ~~Use~~ of locally available raw material and labour — creates demand for agriculture → generates (near farm) jobs

→ Balanced regional development — because MSME donot tend to concentrate in metropolitan areas

→ Women empowerment — for instance women borrowers comprised of 7cr out of 10 cr borrowers under Mudra scheme (finance assistance to MSME)

→ Relatively low investment required

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, MSME sector is facing challenges as explained below.

→ Lack of access to credit, especially when banks are under NPA problem and MSME donot have a great track record to prove creditworthiness.
(credit to medium enterprises reduced by e.% in 2017-18 – Economic Survey)

→ low technology quotient

→ lack of better access to markets

→ Delays in getting statutory clearances

→ Red tapism, logistics and infrastructure problems in the economy. – Backward + forward linkages

→ Heavy competition after LPG reforms + entry of global firms

→ Rigid labour laws

Suggestions to improve the situation

→ Better access to credit can be provided through NBFC

> The finance industry development council suggested that banks financing MSME through NBFC is a win win for all

→ Area based regional strategies
for ex, in North East region the major problem is lack of infrastructure.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Subsidies to invest in capital.
→ Relax labour laws.

initiatives such as Credit guarantee scheme, Credit linked capital investment, MUDRA scheme are in the right direction. ~~Further~~ MSME sector has great potential to ensure resilience of economy and bring about inclusive development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. A near stagnant tax to GDP ratio for the country since decades reflects not only non-fruition of efforts to increase it but also underlying structural issues with tax regime. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

राष्ट्र के लिए कई दशकों से कर-GDP अनुपात का लगभग स्थिर रहना, न केवल इसको बढ़ाने हेतु किए जाने के प्रयासों के फलीभूत न होने, अपितु कर व्यवस्था में अंतर्निहित संरचनागत समस्याओं को भी प्रतिबिंबित करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Tax to GDP ratio is a measure of tax revenues earned by government as a percentage of GDP. The tax revenues of government are important to ensure sustainability of socio-economic development programmes as well as macroeconomic stability.

However, in India tax to GDP ratio has remained stagnant at 16% since 1980s, despite many efforts of government

Reasons for low tax to GDP ratio

Tax structure

→ Higher dependence on indirect tax than direct tax — regressive

→ Higher tax rate
- Corporate tax with all cesses + surcharge can be as high as 35-40%.

→ Narrow tax base
- ≈ 5% of population

Tax administration

→ High compliance burden

→ Red tapism, compulsive litigation (Economic survey)

→ Tax evasion and black money or parallel economy

→ Corruption

→ Companies employing malpractices like base erosion + profit shifting

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The recent initiatives of government are rightly directed at these structural issues.

→ Digital technology to ease tax administration (SAKSHAM)

→ renegotiation of Double tax avoidance agreements (DTAA) to prevent mal practices like BEPS.

→ implementation of GST – 50% increase in unique individual tax payer.

→ Attempting to curb black money through demonetisation.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

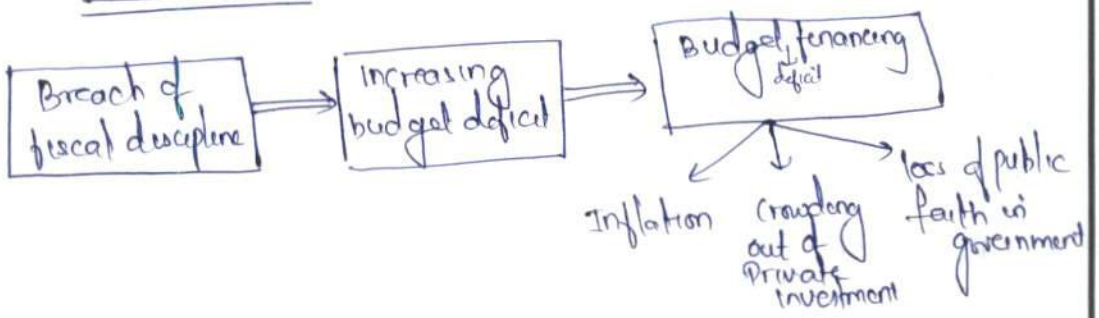
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Adhering to fiscal discipline is considered as a hallmark of sound financial management by government. Elaborate. To what extent does the Budget 2018 incorporates fiscal discipline vis-a-vis competing targets of the government? **(250 words) 15**

राजकोषीय अनुशासन के पालन को सरकार द्वारा स्वस्थ वित्तीय प्रबंधन की एक कसौटी माना जाता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। 2018 का बजट किस सीमा तक सरकार के प्रतिस्पर्धी लक्ष्यों एवं राजकोषीय अनुशासन को समाविष्ट करता है?

Fiscal ~~dep~~ discipline means having a balance between government revenue and expenditure. Fiscal discipline has important implications on economy, as explained below.

What happens if fiscal ~~deficit~~ discipline is not maintained?



Therefore it is important to maintain fiscal discipline even with increasing demands in the economy.

Competing targets of government in Budget 2018

→ Increasing MSP to 1.5 times cost of production
→ Ayushman Bharat or National health protection scheme
→ recapitalization of banks.
→ increase in allocations for marginalized and vulnerable sections

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The above target may heavily burden the government in ~~managing~~ maintaining fiscal prudence; ~~especially given that~~.

→ The revenue deficit target of 2017-18 was breached

→ The fiscal deficit target had been set at 3.3% of GDP rather than earlier decided 3%.

→ the government stopped targeting revenue deficit altogether.

→ Financing of NHPS not clear.

Given the importance & urgency of the demands it is only fair to postpone the fiscal consolidation path set by FRBM. Further it's welcome that government has not given away to populism (sops) keeping 2019 elections in mind.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The role of international trade in achieving a quicker pace of economic development is well recognized. What are the benefits of international trade for a developing country like India? Highlight the challenges that India faces in improving its share in world trade. **(250 words) 15**

आर्थिक विकास की द्रुत गति को हासिल करने में अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार की भूमिका को बखूबी मान्यता प्राप्त है। भारत जैसे विकासशील राष्ट्र के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार के क्या लाभ हैं? विश्व व्यापार में अपनी भागीदारी बढ़ाने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The rapid rise of south east Asian economies (philippines, Taiwan) and south Asian economies (China) has proven beyond doubt that trade can be the basis of development of developing countries.

How does trade benefit a developing economy like india?

→ Allow india to better utilise its comparative advantage for ex – large agro climatic diversity, cheap skilled labour.

→ Access to markets

→ generates demand and therefore increasing production & employment in the economy

→ Inflow of FDI – non-debt financing of

→ possibility of technology transfer and mobility of labour

→ Can import cheaper products
ex: Natural gas imports from central Asia than producing it in the country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Trade as the basis of geopolitical relations for a more peaceful world

For ex, trade equation between India and China helped prevent war during Doklam standoff

Challenges faced by India in improving its share in world trade

Despite great prospects India's share in world trade remains less than 2% while that of emerging countries like China is 14%.

> Lack of competitiveness due to
  > infrastructure shortages
  > logistics
  > Ease of doing business

> India competes with its own neighbour ⇒ therefore couldn't form a free trade agreement like ASEAN with its neighbour.

> lack of value addition in the country
  > Trade prefers/rewards value added produce better than raw materials

> Competition due to Export subsidies given in developed countries

> failure of policies like special economic zone.

~~Trade has~~

Trade has great prospects to ensure balanced regional development and inclusive development of India. Sector-specific initiatives like Agricultural export policy, pharexil are right moves.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Further, efforts must be directed at improving infrastructure especially in the North East region, which because of its geographical + cultural proximity to SEA, can become export hub of India.

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15. In the light of increasing NPAs and frauds, the twin balance sheet problem has grown immensely. Comment on the issue and analyse the potential of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code to be a game changer for Indian economy's health and long-term growth. **(250 words) 15**

NPAs एवं धोखाधड़ी की बढ़ती घटनाओं के चलते, दोहरे तुलन पत्र (ट्विन बैलेंस शीट) की समस्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है। इस मुद्दे पर टिप्पणी कीजिए तथा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की दशा और दीर्घकालिक संवृद्धि के लिए दिवाला एवं दिवालियापन संहिता में एक गेम चेंजर होने की क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Twin balance sheet problem refers to stress on balance sheet of banks because of NPAs on one hand and increasing corporate indebtness on other.

Twin balance sheet (TBS) has resulted in reduced investment in the economy because banks are unable to extend fresh credit, while corporates are unable to make profits to repay. The scenario is worsened by frauds (PNB scam) that eroded investor confidence in indian economy

Why do we have TBS in the first place!

→ Aggressive lending by banks in the boom period just befor 2008 economic crisis.

→ 2008 crisis led to global slowdown + erosion of investor confidence

→ Heavy competition faced by companies with increasing liberalization

→ Delay in obtaining clearances, lack of adequate infrastructure + logistics have negatively impacted corporate profits

→ Judicial delays and lack of comprehensive exit law

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In the light of these issues Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code has been brought ~~out~~.

→ IBC to ensure time bound resolution of sick firms, in 180 (+90) days

→ A regulator – Insolvency and Bankruptcy board of India (IBBI) to keep watch on the entire process

→ A comprehensive code which covers Indian as well as foreign banks.

→ Every body (minority shareholders, employees, creditors) gets their due.

Together recapitalization of banks and IBC will help solve TBs to great extent. Bringing FRDI for resolution of companies in financial sector is welcome move.

Further focus should be on sticking to timelines, adequate importance to recovery are needed to fully utilize the potential of IBC.

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16. Enhancing private infrastructure spending and revival of stalled projects is critical to the success of Bharatmala Pariyojana. Discuss. Also enumerate measures taken by the government to revive stalled projects on National Highways. **(250 words) 15**

निजी अवसंरचना व्यय में वृद्धि एवं अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं का पुनरुद्धार भारतमाला परियोजना की सफलता हेतु महत्वपूर्ण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से संबद्ध अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं के पुनरुद्धार के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

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17. Going forward, the allied sectors will play a critical role in increasing the resilience and improving economic returns in agriculture. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

आगामी समय में, संबद्ध क्षेत्रक कृषि में लचीलापन बढ़ाने एवं आर्थिक प्रतिफल में सुधार लाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएंगे। चर्चा कीजिए।

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18. Enumerate the factors that determine cropping pattern in an agricultural region. Discuss the need for diversification in context of problems being faced by monoculture regions in India. **(250 words) 15**

किसी कृषि क्षेत्र में फसल पद्धति को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। भारत में एकल फसली क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं के संदर्भ में फसल विविधीकरण की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Cropping pattern refers to crops sown at different points of time in an agricultural region. Cropping pattern is an important determinant of productivity of agriculture, and is determined by natural as well as human factors.

factors determining cropping pattern

Natural factors

→ Agroclimatic conditions
ex: Black soil – cotton crop
ex: hilly terrain – tea → plantation crops
Availability of water
↳ fertile plains – Rice and sugarcane

Human factors

→ Availability of inputs – seeds, fertilizer, irrigation
→ Market factors
- access to markets
- remunerative returns
  ex: MSP support available for wheat → rice has encouraged these crops.

Today cropping pattern is largely determined by the human factors mentioned above. MSP led procurement of Rice → wheat has ~~encouraged~~ encouraged their cultivation

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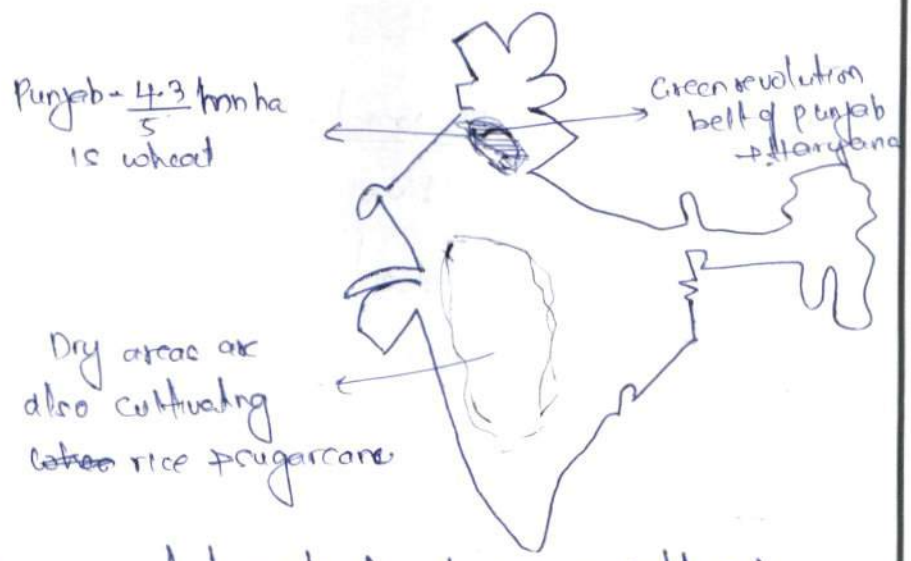

why do we need diversification of cropping pattern?

→ cropping pattern that doesn't reflect Agroclimatic diversity is not sustainable.

→ Cultivation of input intensive rice + wheat in GR belt
⇓
overuse of fertilizer → over use of water
⇓
damaged agricultural assets – soil and groundwater
⇓
declining yields in these regions.

→ Excessive dependence on one crop (monoculture) is risky for the farmer when prices fluctuate

→ Indian agriculture large part is subsistence — diversified cropping pattern ensure food + nutritional security of farmer as well as nation.

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What needs to be done?

→ Designing MSP as per agroclimatic regions will discourage monocultures

ex: Higher MSP for oil seeds in dry areas

→ Rationalizing input subsidies

→ price deficiency payments to allow farmer to grow as per agroclimatic conditions.

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19. It is argued that fertilizer subsidies have a negative impact on promoting Organic farming in India. Comment. Also, critically analyse the advantages of replacing direct benefit transfer in fertilizers with direct income support for farmers. **(250 words) 15**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत में जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने में उर्वरक सब्सिडी का एक नकारात्मक प्रभाव रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, उर्वरकों के लिए प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण के बदले किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष आय सहायता प्रदान करने के फायदों का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Fertilizer subsidies are the second biggest subsidies after food, are facing multiple issues.

Issues with fertilizer subsidies

- only 35% reaches intended beneficiary
- disincentivizes organic farming.
- Encouraged overuse + misuse ⇓ damaging agricultural assets - soil, water

Fertilizer subsidies have a negative impact on organic farming because:-

→ It make synthetic fertilizer cheaper
→ Farmer would show no interest in investing in organic farming.
→ organic products will be relatively costly.

However, removing fertilizer subsidy may not drastically improve organic farming in India, because, we donot get have organic fertilizer to cover entire cropped area.

Therefore efforts should be to rationalize fertilizer subsidy and reduce leakages.

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→ Replacing direct benefit transfer with direct income support will ~~help~~ allow farmer to buy fertilizer ~~inputs~~ as per his soil requirement

→ Market determined prices will encourage rational usage by farmers

However, India is not self sufficient in fertilizer production. Direct income support to farmer may result in availability issue because fertilizer companies will divert fertilizers where it pays the most.

Therefore, government must direct its effort to attain self sufficiency in fertilizer production, prevent cartelization of fertilizer companies before introducing direct income support. Until then issues in DBT – digital infrastructure, finger print mismatches need to be addressed.

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20. What do you understand by Seed Replacement Rate? Explaining the concept of breeder, foundation and certified seeds, highlight the major policy initiatives taken in order to address the challenge of quality seed availability to farmers. **(250 words) 15**

बीज प्रतिस्थापन दर (सीड रिप्लेसमेंट रेट) से आप क्या समझते हैं? ब्रीडर, फाउंडेशन और प्रमाणित बीजों की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, किसानों के लिए गुणवत्तापरक बीजों की उपलब्धता की चुनौती का समाधान करने हेतु की गई प्रमुख नीतिगत पहलों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Seed replacement rate refers to the percentage of cropped area under certified seeds as compared to farm saved seeds. Seed replacement, which is an important determinant of productivity, continues to be less than desirabe 20% for most crops in india.

The quality of seeds important for - better growth, drought + pest resistance etc. The quality is ensured through certification, as explained below.

Nuclear seed	100% genetically pure	
↓		
Breeder seed	Progeny of Nuclear seeds	produced + certified by ICAR, agricultural universities
↓		
Foundation seed	- progeny of Breeder seeds - 99.5% pure	certified by recognised certification agencies
↓		
Certified seeds	- progeny of foundation seed - 99% pure - Cultivated by farmers	certified by recognized certification agencies

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Keeping in mind the importance of quality of seeds government has taken many initiatives.

→ Initiatives under National seed policy.

> Plant varieties & farmers right authority to register existant & new seed varieties

> gene fund to compensate communities for their efforts in ~~seed~~ quality seed preservation & production

→ National seed rolling plan for states to identify better varieties of seeds

→ National mission on oilseeds & palm deals with production & distribution of quality seeds

The quality of seeds has greatly improved in the last few decades. Further efforts should be directed at

→ Community seed banks to ensure affordability

→ Better storage to ensure germination

→ Tigher regulation to prevent sale of spurious seeds

→ Efforts to prevent monopolies in seed market

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

Name of Candidate	Umaharathi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	362399
Center	Online (GYP)	Date	28-Aug-2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Tribal art in India generally reflects the creative energy found in rural areas that acts as an undercurrent to the craftsmanship. Explain with reference to the Worli and Gond paintings. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में जनजातीय कला सामान्यत: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली उस सृजनात्मक ऊर्जा को प्रतिबिम्बित करती है जो जनजातीय लोगों को शिल्पकारिता के लिए प्रेरित करती है। वार्ली और गोंड चित्रकलाओं के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India has rich and diverse tradition of tribal art.
Diffuent tribal groups in different parts of the country have evolved unique forms of art.

Tribal art reflective of creative energy found in rural areas

→ Art with minimal inputs.

→ Art that uses locally available material
eg: cloth as canvas
chalk as painting tool

→ It is generally group art that involves more than one person.
↳ Typical of rural life rich in social capital.

→ Represent lively themes as well as local religious practices

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This is evident in tribal/folk paintings — warli paintings of Maharashtra
— Gond paintings of central India

↳ lively themes — animals, vegetation
↳ local festivals depicted

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2. Though it had its achievements, the exclusion of Indians from the system was a key feature of judicial reforms introduced by Cornwallis. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि कॉर्नवॉलिस द्वारा आरंभ किए गए न्यायिक सुधारों की अपनी उपलब्धियां थीं, तथापि इस व्यवस्था से भारतीयों का बाहर रखा जाना इसकी एक मुख्य विशेषता थी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Cornwallis introduced several administrative reforms during tenure as governor of Bengal. The judicial reforms introduced as a part of this had both positive and negative impact.

Achievements of judicial reforms

→ introduction of the concept of equality before law → which was absent in indian judicial system till then.

→ codification of laws to remove unnecessary discretion.

→ Better organisation of courts – separating civil courts and criminal courts.

→ importantly separated judiciary from executive, to prevent concentration of power.

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However, it had several shortcomings

→ The new system was not easily understood by the masses.

→ It was expensive 'eg. Hire a lawyer.
⇓
∴ Rich had better access to justice

→ The position of judges largely served by Europeans.

→ equality before law didn't apply equally between indians and europeans

⇒ clear exclusion of indians, especially the poor who came to be most oppressed under colonial administration

Thus although the reforms intended to improve the judicial systems, ~~they remained~~ their implementation was not upto the mark and created hardships for indians

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3. Outline the course of the revolutionary movement in the Indian freedom struggle during the 1920s and 1930s, paying special attention to the contributions of Bhagat Singh. **(150 words) 10**

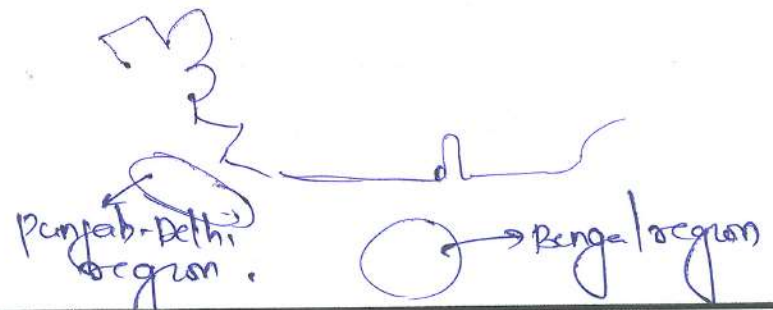
भगत सिंह के योगदान पर विशेष बल देते हुए, 1920 और 1930 के दशक के दौरान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन की कार्यप्रणाली को रेखांकित कीजिए।

The indian national movement in the period 1920s and 1930s witnessed revolutionary activities from different part of the country

Reasons for revolutionary movements in this period

- World war I and resultant socio-economic distress in india.
- Government instead of concessions, brought Rowlatt act
- Withdrawl of Non cooperation movement at its peak.
- Youth disillusioned with non violent movements under Gandhi.

In this contexts there were two main centers of revolutionary movement



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Punjab region

- HRA - Hindustan revolutionary association which later became HSRA
  ↓
  socialist.

Bengal region

- Anushilan samiti
  → Suryasen and Chittagong group.

The HSRA movement was lead by Bhagat Singh.

→ It was initially dominated by individual heroic action — targeting unpopular British officials.
  eg: killing British official saunders

→ However, it soon transformed under influence of socialism
  ↳ It focused on mobilising masses especially peasants and workers to fight imperialism
    eg: Punjab Nujawan sabha

→ Bhagat singh expanded scope of independence — by including independence from all kinds of oppression.

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4. The Marshall Plan was important in the recovery of the European states from the aftermath of the Second World War. However, it also became a crucial factor in the creation of two Europes i.e. East and West. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत यूरोपीय राष्ट्रों को पुनर्जीवित करने में मार्शल योजना महत्वपूर्ण थी। हालांकि, यह दो यूरोप (अर्थात् पूर्वी और पश्चिमी यूरोप) के सृजन में एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक बन गया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Marshall plan was an economic plan drawn up USA to help in the reconstruction of Europe in aftermath of second world war..

implentation of the plan

→ The plan was essentially guided by capitalistic principles. It therefore was readily adopted in the western Europe

Eastern Europe on the other hand — influence of socialism — not much support for Marshall plan.

→ Upon succesful implentation of Marshall plan, the western Europe

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quickly recovered and improved its economic performance.

Thus it led to formation of two Europes

Western Europe
⇓
- More industrialised and developed
- Better relations with USA

Eastern Europe
⇓
less developed relatively
- Better relations with USSR.

Thus the formation of two Europes was clearly evident throughout the cold war. Ultimately the fall of Berlin wall in the post cold war period signified the beginning of United Europe.

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5. Examine the causes behind the existence of bonded labour in contemporary India. Also, discuss the steps that should be taken for its redress. **(150 words) 10**

समकालीन भारत में बंधुआ मजदूरी की विद्यमानता के अंतर्निहित कारणों की जांच कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके निवारण हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Bonded labour refers to labour that is employed using force — economic force (contract) or otherwise. Such forced labour is outlawed in India and yet the practice continues.

Reasons behind the prevalence of this practice

Extreme poverty → people are forced into fraudulent contracts that run through generations

Lack of awareness → Bonded labour unaware of the illegality of practice and ways to reach for help.

Improper implementation of laws.

Lack of employment opportunities - especially for those who escaped bonded labour, but

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have no skills to seek jobs.

Measures to address

Awareness must be generated through different channels.

Proactive role of government

- Baseline surveys and regular updation.
- search and rescue operation in hotspot regions

Skill development is a must to ensure sustainable rehabilitation

- Bonded labour is not just an economic but also social problem, given the high share of SC/STs and OBCs in bonded labour.

Therefore, we must aim at strengthening marginalised groups and implementing social change campaigns.

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6. State the factors that enhance the risk for initiation or continuation of abuse of drugs by the youth. What measures can be taken to address this issue? **(150 words) 10**

युवाओं द्वारा मादक द्रव्यों का सेवन आरम्भ करने अथवा उसे जारी रखने के जोखिम को बढ़ाने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

Drug abuse by youth is becomming a major problem in the country – through the length and breadth – from kerala to punjab.

Factors that enhance the risk of initiation and continuation:-

→ peer pressure, adventurous attitude among youth.

→ Lack of employment opportunities and related mental distress.

→ Ease of availability – even in schools and colleges.

→ Inability to detect the abuse at early stage – by parents, friends etc.

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→ improper policy/law – For eg: Criminalizing possession of drugs – youth refuse to seek rehabilitation in open.

Measures to tackle the problem:–

→ Awarness
- students/youth
  - About risk of addiction.
- parents
  - Train them to detect deviant behaviour at early stage

→ Better policy/law
- ↳ Availability must be restricted
  - For eg: student police volunteers in College.
- ↳ SOP to deal with case to avoid stigmatization

Kerala government has taken up pressure initiatives such as 'operation monday' etc

Show us the way forward

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Critically analyze the impact of globalization on culture in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत के संदर्भ में संस्कृति पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Globalization refers to the increased interconnections between nations through exchange of ideas, cultures, labour, capital, goods and services. Naturally in this process the culture of india gets impacted.

negative impact on different aspects of culture

→ Food/cuisine: preference for diverse indian food decreased. There is phenomena of Mcdonaldization

→ clothing preference similar to that in west: eg: jeans, trousers etc.

→ religion

Globalization → intense competition → stress → immediate gratification

⇓

rise of sects and cults

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Westernification → Indians, especially youth as seeing indian culture as inferior compared to that of west

Family systems → exposure to western models, change in economic system, increased mobility leading to nuclear families, at the cost of joint families.

However, it has had some positive impacts as well

→ Assertion of women's rights.
- → exposure to better treatment of women in west
- → increased employment opportunities
- → Nuclear families → women have greater say

→ Get rid of other negative aspects of our culture — eg: caste based discrimination etc.

→ Lately, with increasing homogenisation there is tendency to assert our culture - Thus giving rise to hybrid culture

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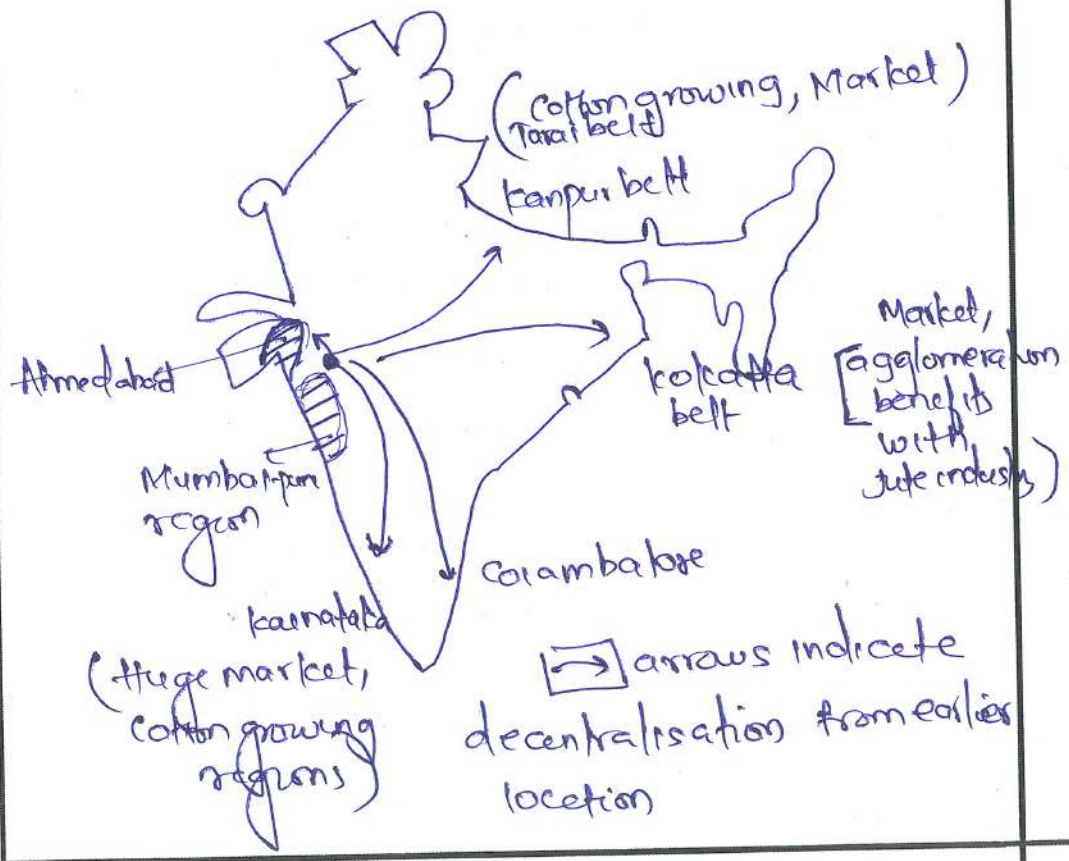
8. Giving a brief account of distribution of cotton textile industry in India, identify the factors responsible for localization of this industry in Ahmedabad–Mumbai–Pune region. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अहमदाबाद-मुंबई-पुणे क्षेत्र में इस उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

cotton is a pure raw material. As a result the location of industry is determined by other factors such as market, climate, transport channels etc. This is evident in the distribution of the industry in India.



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Reasons responsible for localization in Mumbai - Ahmedabad region.

Raw material availability → There are main cotton growing regions of India

Market → Urbanised areas, access to port for export
Ports also for importing high quality cotton.

Transport networks → This region well connected to peninsular India and northern plains

Climate → Humid climate necessary in cotton processing and handling

labour → cheap labour locally and also migrant labour

However, in the recent times, industry delocalizing to other locations, because of congestion and high land prices in the region. (disagglomeration)

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9. How do increasing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions impact coastal and marine ecosystems? Highlight various measures that can be taken for protection and restoration of such vulnerable ecosystems. **(150 words) 10**

ग्रीन हाउस गैसों (GHG) के उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि, तटीय एवं समुद्री पारितंत्र को कैसे प्रभावित करती है? ऐसे सुभेद्य पारितंत्रों के संरक्षण तथा पुनरुद्धार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले विभिन्न उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

increasing GHE has direct as well as indirect impact on the marine ecosystems which are generally fragile, with low range of tolerance.

Direct impact on the

GHE(↑) ⟹ warming of atmosphere and oceans ⟹ temperature and salinity beyond range of tolerance of marine life forms

⇓

morbidity and mortality

⇓

Fall in productivity of marine ecosystem

For eg: Mass coral bleachings in the central and Northern parts of Great Barrier coral reef system

For eg: Falling fish catch in all the major fishing grounds

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Warming of oceans ⇒ Dangerous and unpredictable cyclones
⇓
Destruction of Coastal ecosystem

For eg: Fani, 2019 that hit odisha Coast

Indirect impact :-

Warming of oceans ⇒ Sea level rise
⇓
coastal erosion.

For eg: sea level rise at Diamond harbour, kolkatta = 5mm/yr.
⇓
greatly affects sunderbans ecosystem.

Measures to protect these ecosystems

→ Integrated coastal zone management : For eg Adhering to coastal zone rules, 2014 CRZ, 2011 in India
⇒ prevents stress on corals etc.

→ Afforestation of Mangroves.

→ Artificial restoration, where possible.
For eg: restoration of corals in van Island.

However, the long term strategy is to adopt a more decentralised and ecocentric approach

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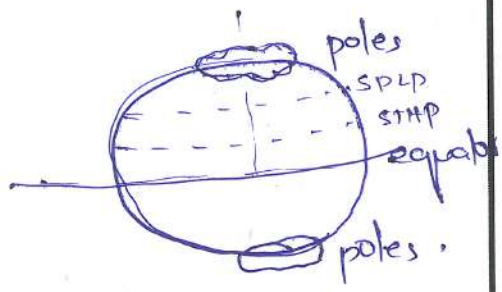
10. Explain the phenomenon of a Polar Vortex. Also, comment on the reasons as to why tropical areas as south as Florida have been witnessing sub-zero temperatures in recent years. **(150 words) 10**

ध्रुवीय भंवर (पोलर वोर्टेक्स) की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कारणों की भी विवेचना कीजिए कि क्यों फ्लोरिडा जैसे दक्षिणवर्ती उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों तक में हाल के वर्षों में शून्य से भी कम तापमान देखने को मिल रहा है।

Polar vortex refers to upper air spinning motion at the poles. Technically it is a stratospheric polar jetstream that traps the very cold air of poles with in polar regions.

The movement of cold air has a meandering pattern.



The stronger the temperature difference between middle latitudes and poles, the stronger is this polar vortex.

Thus polar vortex is important to contain the cold polar mass from spreading southward.

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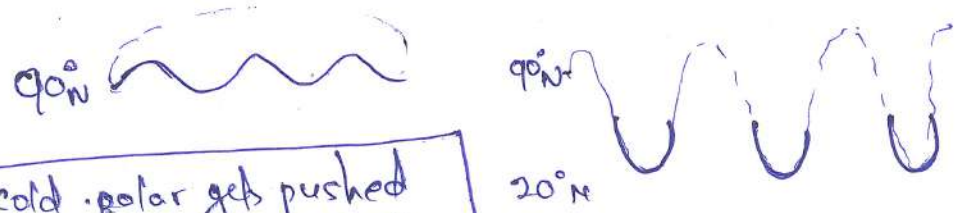
In recent years tropical areas such as Florida have experienced very low temperatures.

⇓

This is mainly because of disruption and breaking up of polar vortex.



cold polar gets pushed towards south, thus decreasing temperature

Although exact reason for this is not known, one probable reason is

- Global warming ⟹ reduced temperature difference between poles and mid latitudes

⇓

disruption of vortex

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11. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature is devotional poetry which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे सशक्त प्रवृत्ति भक्ति काव्य है, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं पर हावी रही। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

An important feature of medieval india is Bhakti movement – which influenced several aspects – art, architecture, literature and other aspects of society.

→ Bhakti movement and devotional poetry in indian languages :–

- The main pillar/concept of Bhakti is devotion – unconditional love towards god.

  ⇓

  This idea was emphasised through composition of devotional poetry and songs.

- Bhakti movement relied on vernacular or local language to increase its appeal and reach a wider audience.

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⇓

Thus the devotional poetry was composed in several indian languages.

Tamil

→ compositions of Nayanars and Alvars in Tamil, since the pallava period in 9th century.

eg: Divyaprabandam by Alvar saints.

Kannada

→ Vachanas in kannada by Basavanna — strong Bhakti trend in karnataka region.

Telugu

→ compositions of Annamacharya, Tyagaraja on Lord venkateshwara.

Marathi

→ compositions by Eknath, Tukaram.

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North indian Languages

- → Chaitanyamahaprabhu in Bengali
- → Mirabai, Bhajans in Hindi
- → Kabir, Nanak in Hindi

Thus the Bhakti movement not only utilised local languages as vehicle of communication, but also greatly enriched the literature of vernaculars.

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12. Discuss the major changes introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 and its significance as a historical landmark in the Indian freedom struggle. **(250 words) 15**

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 द्वारा आरम्भ किए गए प्रमुख परिवर्तनों और भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना के रूप में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The government of india act, 1919, popularly known as Montagu-chelmsford reforms had introduced several changes to the constitutional framework.

Changes introduced

→ separation of central and provincial lists.

→ system of Dyarchy in provinces.

↳ the provincial subjects were divided into two - reserved and transferred. the transferred subjects were under the control of responsible/popular ministries.

→ It expanded the separate electorates to Christians, sikhs and some other classes.

→ Expansion of executive and legislative councils at both centre and provinces.

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↳ The concept of direct elections introduced for 1st time.

↳ Viceroy's executive council expanded to accomodate more indians.

Historical significance of the act in regard to indian freedom struggle

→ Several reform demands accepted.

↳ For the 1st time British declared self government as the ~~goal for~~ objective of British policy in india.

↳ responsible ministries, atleast in the provinces.

↳ The scope of suffrage increased to great extent (eg: women get right to vote)

↳ Direct elections introduced.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ on the other hand, it exposed the shallowness of British intentions.

↳ This emboldened the nationalists, especially extremists to go further in their freedom struggle.

For instance, National leaders remarked that act didnot transfer any real power.

Thus, the act was not only important in the context of freedom struggle, but also became basis for future constitutional negotiations.

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13. Multiple factors allowed the British to gain control over India. In this context, highlighting the main developments, trace the course of British conquest of India from 1757 to 1856. **(250 words) 15**

विविध कारकों ने अंग्रेजों को भारत पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने में सफलता प्रदान की। इस संदर्भ में, प्रमुख घटनाक्रमों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, 1757 से 1856 तक अंग्रेजों के भारत विजय की कार्यवाही की रूप रेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

British control over india was not a sudden or overnight outcome. It occured gradually where British took advantage of several weaknesses in indian polity, ~~and~~ society and economy.

Factors that allowed British to gain control

- Lack of strong centralised authority after the fall of Mughal empire since 1707.
- Lack of political unity among the multiple states that came up in 18th century.
- Economic and military power of British coupled with shrewd diplomacy
- weakness with in political units, taken eg: court factions and rivalries.

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advantage by British.

The role of above factors evident as British set to gain control from 1757.

Battle of plassey, 1757 → British managed to defeat Nawab of Bengal. It used the court rivalries to Bribe ~~the~~ king's aids against him.

→ secured financial gains and put a puppet king on throne

Battle of Buxar, 1764 → defeated combined powers of Mughal emperor, Awadh and Bengal.

- Total control on the richest province of India – Bengal
- Awadh made an Ally.

Anglo Maratha and Anglo Mysore wars

Here after, with Bengal financing its initiatives, British defeated Marathas and Mysore, through special wars.

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- It took advantage of internal rivalries and prevented unity among the indian state.

→ instruments such as subsidiary alliance of wellesly slowly took control of indian states.

- Awadh
- Hyderabad
- Maratha confederacies etc

→ Dalhousie's concept of Doctrine of lapse helped secure control of few more states

For eg: Jhansi, Nagpur etc.

Thus, through wars, diplomacy, innovative instruments it secured control of vast stretches of india. Some stretches – either friendly or unimportant were left as princely states – although with subdued sovereignty

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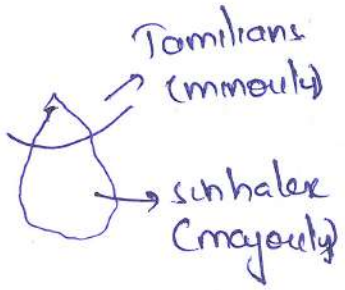
14. Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord was signed in 1987. Mentioning its important provisions, provide a critical assessment of this accord. **(250 words) 15**

उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए, जिसके तहत 1987 में भारत-श्रीलंका शांति समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, इस समझौते का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Indo-sri lanka peace accord was signed in 1987, between indian and srilankan government as an attempt to end the srilankan civil war that began in 1983.

Circumstances in which accord was signed

→ civil war in the country - (LTTE)
Tamilians fighting against sinhalese domination.



→ LTTE imposing several losses on the government

→ The impacts of civil war spilling on the southern india - Tamilnadu.

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Assessment of the accord

→ It involved deployment of indian peacekeeping force to aid the government effort to end civil war.

However,

↳ The peacekeeping force could not end the war and was ultimately withdrawn after a few year.

↳ The peacekeeping forces were accused of human right violations by the international community

↳ embarassment for indian global platform.

↳ Assassination of indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi, linked to LTTE militants.

The war was however brought to an end in 2009, as the Srilankan government

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recaptured all the areas controlled by rebels.

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15. With India becoming increasingly urban and the urban poor increasing in number, it is imperative that the challenges they face be addressed urgently. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में हो रहे द्रुत शहरीकरण और शहरी गरीबों की बढ़ती संख्या के साथ ही, यह अत्यावश्यक हो गया है कि इनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का तत्काल समाधान किया जाए। चर्चा कीजिए।

India is rapidly urbanising. It is expected that by 2050 50% of India would be urban.

However, with increasing urbanisation, the incidence of urban poverty is also increasing, who are facing several challenges.

For eg: 40% of Delhi inhabitants are in slums

Reasons for rising urban poverty
- lack of affordable housing
- unplanned urbanisation
- urban population concentrated in just few metropolitan cities and therefore congestion etc.
- Distress R-U migration driving our urbanisation.

The urban poor face several challenges:-

→ Lack of access to basic services like water, sanitation, ration etc.

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↳ For instances, governments do not recognise slums. As a result slumdwellers can't access services due to lack of residence proof.

→ Lack of affordable housing – especially for temporary migrants.

→ Most vulnerable to urban disasters – like urban floods etc – due to lack of disaster resilience

→ Become suspects of crime and other human right violations.

Thus it is imperative to address these to ensure urbanisation is –

- sustainable
- inclusive
- improves quality of life to all.

In this context, certain measures are immediately needed.

- Rehabilitation of slums, preferably insitu

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- proper urban planning and governance to accomodate migrants and poor.
- Basic service provision to all – irrespective of residence proof.

In the long term :-

- Balanced regional development to curb distress R-U migration

In this context, certain state government initiatives show us the way forward.

Telangana government → one bedroom apartments for migrants and urban poor in Hyderabad

Gujarat → Affordable housing program of Bhuj

The recently released draft urban governance policy, has addressed the issues of urban governance from various angles. Its quick adoption is necessary for sustainable development of cities (SDG 11).

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16. Violations of women's sexual and reproductive health rights are often deeply engrained in societal values and traditions. Comment.

(250 words) 15

महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य अधिकारों का उल्लंघन प्राय: सामाजिक मूल्यों और परंपराओं में गंभीरतापूर्वक अंतर्निविष्ट हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Sexual and reproductive health rights are important aspect of woman's agency. However, such rights are often violated in the name of tradition and custom.

sexual and reproductive health rights

- access to contraception
- access to safe abortion
- reproductive healthcare
- maternal care and care during menstrual age

Reasons for violation of such rights

→ patriarchal society

- Lack of ~~agenc~~ freedom to choose when to marry and when to have children.
- Gap between births not decided by women.

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→ Preference for male child

↳ women forced to conceive until they deliver a male child.

For eg: Economic survey 2017-18 highlights the issue of meta son preference

or

→ social stigma

↳ The concept of purity and pollution. Menstruation seen as polluting and young girls are burdened with this thinking

↳ stigma attached to abortion - women, especially conceiving out of wedlock end up with unsafe abortions ⇒ risking lives.

→ Values surrounding contraception

↳ women bear the burden of sterilization. This is mainly due to societal preference against male sterilization.

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On the otherhand, societies that value equality, treat women as individuals first, tend to provide better right.

Ensuring sexual and reproductive right is important to ~~improve~~ bring down TFR in India (JS Mill's argument) and help improve status of women in society, economy and polity.

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17. What do you understand by the term Land Degradation Neutrality? Highlight its significance and the steps required to achieve it.

(250 words) 15

भू-निम्नीकरण तटस्थता पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं इसे प्राप्त करने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Land degradation neutrality means no net degradation. In otherwards, any degradation must be compensation by restoration and conservation of land.

Significance of Land degredation neutrality

→ Soil conservation — checks degradation through soil erosion, soil pollution etc.

→ improves the overall productivity of land.

→ improves the carbon sink capacity of land reduces soil borne Greenhouse emission.

→ impetus to activities such as afforestation which are involved in restoration of land activities.

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→ improved incomes of farmers due to better health of agricultural asset — land.

→ Thus, it is an ecocentric approach, which ensures development and conservation happen simultaneously ⇒ and fight impacts of climate change.

Step's needed to achieve LDN

→ identifying the sources of degradation and adopting appropriate measure.

for eg:-
→ Agriculture — appropriate agricultural practices
eg: Conservation agriculture

→ Compensatory afforestation strictly implemented.

→ Better management of urban landscapes
eg: Declaring ecosensitive zone (ESZ) around protected areas to prevent their encroachment by urban area
eg: Better waste management, rather than land fills

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In this context, following the recommendations India has adopted several measures to achieve land degradation neutrality by 2030. such centralised initiatives (forest restoration programs) should be complemented with localized and decentralised — such as watershed development.

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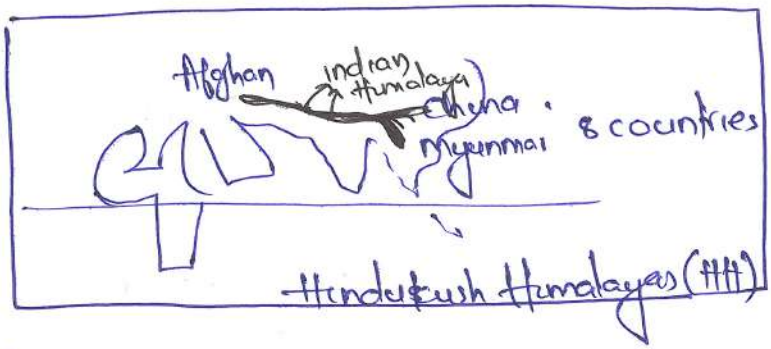
18. State the geographical and economic importance of Hindukush-Himalayan region. How are the critical geographical features of this region changing and what possible consequences will it have? **(250 words) 15**

हिंदुकुश-हिमालय क्षेत्र के भौगोलिक एवं आर्थिक महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र की महत्वपूर्ण भौगौलिक विशेषताएं किस प्रकार परिवर्तित हो रही हैं और इनके संभावित परिणाम क्या हो सकते हैं?

Hindukush Himalayan system refers to chain of young fold mountain system extending from Afghanistan to Myanmar.



Importance of HHR

Geographical importance
- → Heat sink of the region
- → It's heating along with Tibet is important for South Asian monsoon (Kuteshwaran theory)
- ↓ prevents South Asia from cold winds from North
- → Home to largest glaciers outside poles — third pole of earth
- → Biodiversity hotspots.
- → source of large rivers - Ganga, Mekong etc

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Economic importance

→ Population of upto 200 mn - of developing economies.

→ The rivers - (perennial due to glacier melt) - support agriculture in this region.

Eg: Ganga supporting agriculture in the northern plains

→ Glacial lakes → source of drinking water.

→ Ecosystem services
→ Medicinal plants } ⇒ pharma industry.

The recent assessment report by ICIMOD has revealed the following

→ Hindukush warming at a greater rate than average (due to elevation dependent warming)

→ At this rate, the region could lose 1/3rd of its glaciers by 2100.

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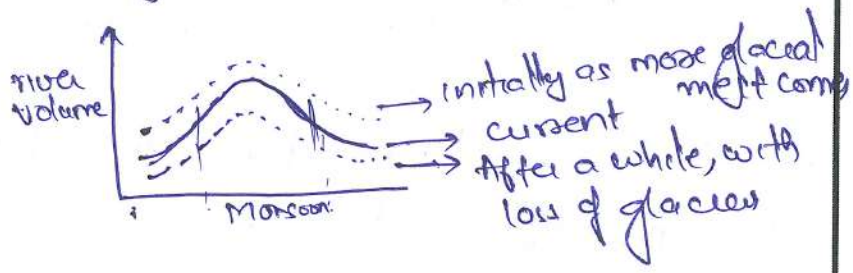
~~The~~

Consequences of above changes:-

→ Greater warming ⇒ melting of glaciers
⇓
Glacial lake outburst floods and Landslides

disaster vulnerability increases

→ Changes in river regime.
Foreg: Ganga may no longer be perennial



→ poverty in the region
↳ The region already houses poor, whose poverty levels might increase.

→ Erratic monsoon patterns — already visible

Thus it is important to curb the ~~ther~~ warming of region, by adopting decentralised and ecocentric model of development. Plus, the ~~HHP~~ countries must collaborate for better outcome.

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19. What is the most accepted reasoning behind occurrence of earth's magnetism? Discuss the factors behind its variation temporally and spatially. **(250 words) 15**

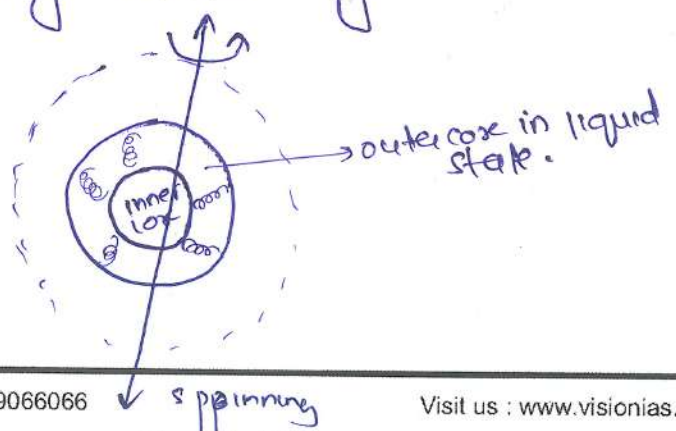
पृथ्वी के चुंबकत्व की घटना के पीछे सर्वाधिक स्वीकृत कारण क्या है? कालिक और स्थानिक रूप से इसके परिवर्तन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Several theories

Earth behaves as a giant magnet, with North pole and south pole and magnetic field of lines connecting them. several theories have been put forward to explain earth's magnetism.

The most accepted theory however, is the Dynamo theory.

→ The internal structure and organisation is such that earth acts as a dynamo - or huge electromagnet.



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The outer core in plasma state - has charged particles. The spinning of earth results in movement of these particles around solid core composed of Iron and Nickel.

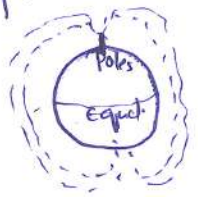
⇓

Thus producing electromagnetism

Earth's magnetism however is not static. It show spatial as well as temporal variability.

<u>spatial variability</u>

→ The value and strength of magnetic field changes from place to place on earth



→ The strength reduces as one moves away from earth.

↳ Magnetosphere.

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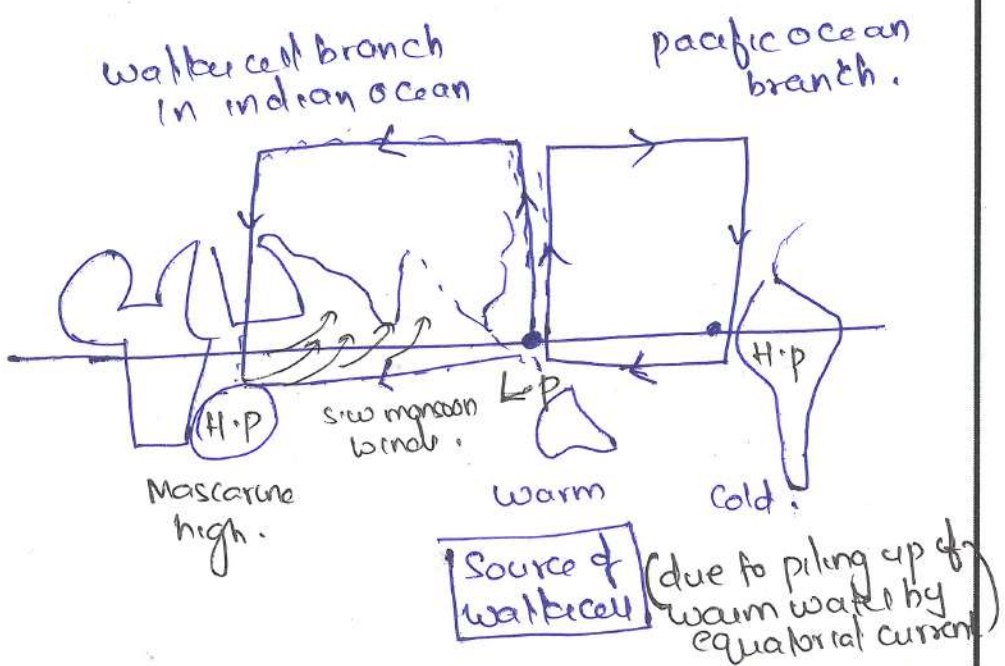
Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Explain Walker Circulation. Discuss how it influences Indian Monsoon.
(250 words) 15

वॉकर परिसंचरण की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह भारतीय मानसून को कैसे प्रभावित करता है।

Walker circulation is one of important atmospheric phenomena, especially in the tropical belt

Walker cells and circulation



Thus walker cells are esentially lattudinal cells, which help in lattudinal heat balance in the tropics

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Impact of walker cell on indian Monsoon

The phenomena of Elnino

The strength of the walker cell dependents on the strength of high pressure off the coast of peru, in south America. This high pressure is due to presence of cold current — humbolt current

However, in some years, the cold current is replaced by warm Elnino current — which therefore weakens the walker circulation.

→ The descending limb of indian ocean branch of walker cell is crucial for strengthening and pushing southwest monsoon over india

Thus weak walker cells ⇒ weak indian monsoon.

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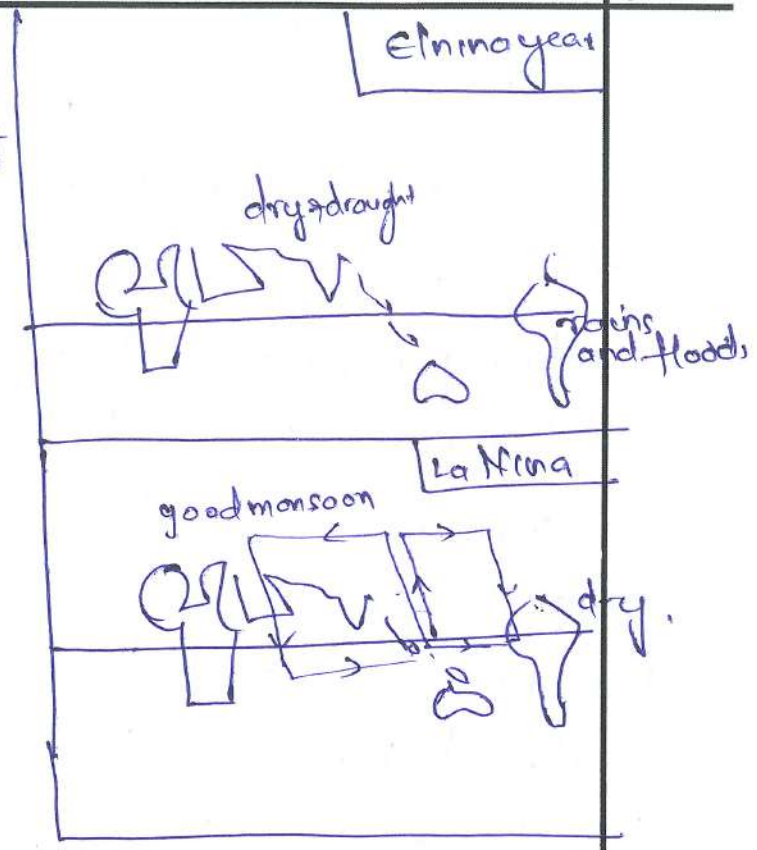
However, in years of La Nina, the walker cell is unusually strong.

⇓

Thus effectively strengthening indian monsoon.



Thus walker cell is one of the several factors which add to the complexity of indian monsoons and difficulty in prediction